FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1881.

Amusements To-Day. Academy of Waste-Michael Street tijon Opera Mouse. The Hatchile Rooth's Theatre-Richael Strogoff, Bannell's Moscom-Broatway and 9th at. Daly's Thester-Quits, formed Opera House-My Pariner, Haverly's \$44h Mt. Thestre-" Mayerly's Nibia's Garden-The World. Haveriy's Stn Av. Theatre-The Mascritia Medison Square Thantre-The Professor. Madison Square Garden-Cress. Metrepolities Concert Hall-Concert. New Theatre Comique—The Major. Matinus. Standard Theatre-A Messenger from Jarvis Spellon. Windows Theater-Bearts of Oak

The President's pulse fell to 94 at noon yesterday, and his temperature was normal. Both rose slightly at night. He ate both solid and liquid food, and Dr. BLISS reported that he had entirely recovered from the fatigue of his journey to Long Branch. A strong sea breeze sprang up vesterday afternoon, and the patient was much more comfortable. Dr. BLISS declared that he was decidedly better, and even on the road to convalescence; but the improvement upon which these sanguine statements are based is not wholly a novelty in the history of the case. There was apparently a rally definite enough to warrant more encouragement than could reasonably have been entertained in the last week of the President's stay at Washington.

The Two State Conventions.

Two years ago the voters of this State saw a well-organized portion of the Republican and Democratic parties doing their utmost to defeat their regular candidates for Governor. In this ruinous game the Democratic bolters were more successful than their Republican rivals. For the last forty years New York has held a position of preëminence among the States for its proclivity for bolting; and in this long period the Democrats have excelled the opposite party in carrying this destructive policy to the highest pitch of perfection. The Demoeratic factional conflicts in the State have invariably been more bitter, relentless, and disastrous than those of the Whigs or the Republicans.

And such was the result two years ago. An active portion of the Republicans determined to beat Connell for Governor. At the best he was rather a heavy candidate, and the peculiar circumstances attending his nomination did not lighten the burden. His Republican opponents assumed the unattractive name of Scratchers. That is to say, the mass of them did not propose to set up another Republican candidate against CORNELL, nor to vote for the Democratic candidate, but simply to scratch Council's name from the regular Republican ticket.

'After the contest was over, the figures demonstrated that there were at least 40,000 As the returns showed that the vote in 1879 was nearly equal between the two parties. though with a slight preference in favor of the Republicans, it is plain that if there had been no bolt on the Governor in the Democratic party, Cornell would have been defeated by a majority of more than 40,000. But just at this juncture a portion of the Democracy came to the relief of CORNELL. They bolted LUCIUS ROBINSON, the regular Democratic nominee for Governor, and put up John KELLY as an independent candidate for the got nearly 80,000 votes, this, of course, dragged CORNELL through in spite of the than 40,000.

The question now arises whether we are to witness this fall a repetition of the extraordinary spectacle of 1879; or, in other words, will there be a large body of bolters in each party? The Republicans and the Democrats got along about as harmoniously as usual with the meetings of their State committees. In each, however, it was easy to discover latent elements of discord. These will be likely to come to the surface in the two State conventions. In the Republican Convention the struggle will be between the Stalwarts and the Half Breeds. In the Democratic Convention the quarrel may arise over the admission of rival delegatious from this city. This is the rock on which the harmony of the latter Convention and the success of its ticket at the polls

may go to pieces. In view of the discord in the Republican party, it might be supposed that the Democrats would silence their feuds and unite to capture a State where they undoubtedly have a majority of the voters. When such a result is within their reach, the party throughout the country will watch to see if a few leaders in this State will deliberately throw away all the chances of victory.

Notions of Newspapers.

It is our good fortune at present to enjoy the advantage of counting Mr. John WALTER, the proprietor of the Times of supernatural agencies more invoked than London, among the sojourners in this town. | they are now. Arriving here theother day by an Atlantic steamer, he was promptly interviewed by a reporter of the Herald, when the following conversation was exchanged between the two journalists:

". What is in your orinion, the main difference beyou have no foreign relations worth speaking of, and your interests are more local?
""What do you think of the marked attention which

is paid by our press to head events, and particularly thise of a striking or sensations) character? 'West, in England it would be thought to be beneaththe durnity of our great increpolitan press. But the previously parent in Eugland are more like that."

Would a paper like that he a success in London !" " 'It would have a certain circulation, but never win a

position of commanding influence." In a certain sense the remarks of Mr. WALTER may be called just; and, moreover, the opinions he expresses are those which we should expect from a rich Englishman conducting a newspaper with strict regard

after all, these opinions are superficial. philosophy of the case. Mr. Walten's meaning is that the Ameri-Luglish, because America is provin-

England are not provincial; and all things | numerous in the country, and among those waten do not interest Lemba and England | who make no pretence of religion. is, in the view of the Times, wanething cosin the former. Nor is this true of racing organizations which assume to represent it? | Wednesday of this week the aeronaut Houses. | would have been excellent.

alone. Every other topic of human concern has its metropolitan and its provincial aspect. The one is appreciated in London, and, if some royal prince approves, it is highly appreciated; the other is despised.

Now, is not this exceedingly superficial and commonplace? Is it not, in fact, the quintessence of provincialism? Let us admit that England is just now the head country of the English-speaking world, the richest, the most powerful, and possessing the greatest number of highly educated men; but why is this so? Is it not, first, because for several hundred years England stood at the head of the world's politics, and led the movement of humanity toward liberty and self-government? Is it not secondly because England has become the world's mercantile agent and be cause the exchanges of the globe are, so to say, regulated in the London market? If the agent of the world's commerce were Amsterdam or Venice, would England play the part that she plays now? Or if the great clearing-house should be trausferred to New York, how would it be then?

Mr. WALTER qualifies his remark by say-

ing that we in this country have no foreign relations worth speaking of. This is also true, and we have every reason to rejoice at the fact. We do indeed have no foreign relations worth speaking of with the military Governments of Europe, the inheritance, all of them, however modified, of barbarous, ignorant, and superstitious epochs. So far as they directly affect us, we have no part or lot in the conflicts, the wars, and the crushing expenditure and taxation which belong to that system of things. But so far as we affect them, the case is very much otherwise. Those ideas and methods of simple, rational, economical, and peaceful self-government which were treated to a singular spectacle. They | this country illustrates, are continually exercising a power over the Old World which Mr. WALTER and his associates perhaps fail to appreciate. In this sense, America is the most cosmopolitan, the most civilized, the most influential, the most growing part of the globe. The United States is the mother country of democracy, and the others are all either provincial or utterly barbarous. Moreover, it would seem that the commercial metropolis is hopefully becoming a movable point. Considering a fact dwelt upon in a recent edition of Mr. WALTER'S own journal, it may not be rash to anticipate in that respect also still greater changes hereafter. "Everything now," says the Times, "depends on the New York market; and the aspect of the intelligence received thence each morning, and the actual builion movements here, will have to be weighed by the

There is, besides, another distinction between the British and the American press which Mr. WALTER may not perhaps as yet thoroughly appreciate. The socalled metropolitan journals of London, and the Times especially, are, as a rule, exceedingly dull; while those of New York -of these Republican scratchers and bolters. | always, of course, excepting THE SUN-are usually very interesting. This is because they are more original and freer, and infinitely less fettered by conventionality and sham; and because it is their habit to lay hold of the more essential, human, and many-sided aspects of life. This is a weighty element of the question; and perfect candor requires us to add also, that there has come to be of late no more striking example of the unenviable qualities of dulness and incapacity than the well-printed journal of which Mr. WALsole object of beating Robinson. As Kelly | Ten is the owner. Indeed, we cannot recall anywhere a more striking contrast than is found in comparing the Times of ten years Scratchers by a plurality of rather more | ago with the Times of the present day. Hei miki quantum mutatus!

authorities of the bank." Does not this

read a little like a thoughtful observation

made by an intelligent person in some point

of the outlying provinces?

Faith in Prayer.

An attempt was made to have last Tuesday set apart by the Governors of all the States as a day of public prayer for the President; but the notice was short, and in only a few States, four in all, were proclamations issued accordingly. Four other Governors named Wednesday instead of past seems a little rough. However intend-Tuesday for the solemn exercises. But gen- ed, it passes as an impeachment of their erally throughout the country the prayers of the plous will be specially urgent in behalf of President GARFIELD through the whole of this week, during which, it is believed, he is passing through the most important crisis of his illness.

It is, indeed, remarkable to find so much stress laid on the power of prayer at this In season and out of season she has been by time, when infidelity is supposed to be so rampant in our own and other countries. We are not surprised that the religious papers point to the circumstance as proof that the boasts of the skeptics that religious faith has been undermined during recent years have no real foundation. At no period in our history would the need of the intervention of Providence to save the President | their ride homeward. No doubt the bring have been more generally recognized by the authorities, and by clergy and people. At no time would we have heard more of the dependence of man on Gop, and of the necessity for prayer. Never before were

But it must be remembered that a very large share of the people are still dominated the old-fashioned religious ideas. Though they may not obey, and may not pretend to obey, the precepts of Christianity in all things, they have a devout or a supertween the American and the Euglish press? stitious veneration for the religion of their "The American press is more processed. You see, fathers, and in periods of real distress they are as ready to invoke the Divine succor as in the days when faith was well nigh universal in Christendom, and before it had been assalled by schentific skepticism. Shipwr cked mariners, though projane, are just as likely now to fall on their knees and beg the mercy of GoD as they were two hundred years ago. When men feel that human help can no longer avail them, they

turn in their despair to GoD. Deep-seated and radical infidelity has not et touched the mass of the people. The religious sentiment is still the most powerful which moves them, and a faith which is to all recognized conventionalities; but, beyond reason has a strong hold on their confidence. The scoffer disgusts them, and They show a defective appreciation of the | they have no sympathy with the men who facts and a very commonplace view of the | would eliminate a personal Gop from the government of the universe. They look upon the atheist as a fool, and immortality in press is more provincial than the is something which it occurs to them to doubt. They reject the materialism of the Such as is the country, such scientific philosophers, and cling with unis the press. America is pretty far diminished affection to a religion of sentiremoved from the capital of the ment in which mere reason has little or no world. That capital is London, since the part. The thorough infidels are usually centre of the earth is England. Things | found among the people of a more elaborate which are interesting in London and in education among the Germans, who are so

are provincial. A horse race, for instance, | When this undoubting faith among the on which Englishmen bet their money and | mass of society is so apparent, why is it that which thousands of Englishmen go to see, so many of our churches are either falling back or making no considerable advances morphitan in its nature; while a horse race | Have the people more trust in the principles in America is morely provincial, although | of their religion than in the expounders of the horses and the racing in the latter in- them? Dotheiraffections rather cluster about stance may be immensely superior to those | Christianity than about the ecclesiastical

Is the Church at fault because it does not better cultivate and develop this pervasive religious sentiment, so strong and so ine-

radicable? However that may be, we see that the faith in prayer is now as firm as ever, even if it is not so universal. Millions of people in the United States turn to Gop as the only One capable of saving the President, and doubt not that by humbling themselves before Him and invoking His intervention they are aiding to bring about the recovery of the sufferer. But when the danger is over, or when the worst has happened will this faith again lie dormant until another great emergency arises, or will it be so stimulated that we shall have a great revival of the genuine religion of our fathers?

Abundant Rain Needed.

Though there was a fall of rain during the latter part of last week which brought refreshment to the parched fields in many parts of the country, the quantity was not enough to remedy the evils wrought by the long-continued drought. The last six or eight weeks have been the driest we have known for many years, and frequent and copious rains are needed to revive vegetation after so protracted an experience of hot and dry weather.

It is really distressing to look at the gardens and fields in some regions. Everything is wilted, and unless the heavens soon send down water, they will not yield crops of a quarter their usual size. The plants are covered with dust, and throughout the woods, even, vegetation has a dingy appearance on the same account. We must have abundant rain soon, or the loss will be incalculable. But day after day passing without the necessary downpour, farmers and gardeners grow more and more discouraged and hopeless.

Instead of rain, we have had in September the warmest and sultriest weather since summer began. The roads are so dry that driving is uncomfortable, and the atmosphere is oppressive to man and beast. The cattle can find only poor pasturage, and the supply of water for them in many regions is insufficient for their wants, now greater than ever because of the great heat and the dryness of the grass.

Many gloomy reports regarding the crops have been set in motion by grain speculators and others since June, but not until now have we seen good reason to fear that the harvest will really be deficient. In these early September days it certainly looks as if the yield, especially of corn, would be much decreased; for the drought is remarkably widespread, and of a severity which has not been paralleled since 1872, and it was hardly as bad then. Tobacco, too, we hear from Kentucky, has greatly suffered, the fields throughout the State being covered with a dry dust which furnishes no nutriment to vegetation.

The weather of late has also produced some extraordinary atmospheric effects, though they are probably due in part to the smoke from the prevailing forest fires. A vellowish light has been observed in Boston and in other places in New England, and the sun has been obscured by a mist which so darkened Providence that gas had to be used on Tuesday at midday. It burned with a white light like that from feeble electric lamps; and at Worcester the sky was a duli yellow, making everything look ghastly, while there, too, gas had to be used at noon. On Long Island during the last few days the sun has looked in some places as it does through the smoke of London-small, round, and red, and not too piercing for the eyes to gaze upon it. It was very much like the sun seen through a smoked glass.

The smoke from the forest fires unquestionably rests over a large part of the country hereabouts, and that would go far to explain the peculiar phenomena which have been observed. But there must also be other causes at work. Certainly it is and vegetation all pant for rain.

Rather Rough.

We must say that the dismissal of three physicians who have been devoted in their attentions to the President for two months skill. If the President had too many doctors it is a fact which should have been found out long ago. He would seem to need as many now as have been required at any time during his illness.

The summary packing off to Washington of Dr. Susan Edson seems still more harsh. the patient's bedside, and it is not improbable that she has saved his life by her con-

In the old edition of the Bible, according to our recollection, there was something about not putting your trust in Princes.

We hope these snubbed doctors enjoyed the sight of the ocean at Long Branch, and deep-and even the landscape-looked blue to them.

Truthful James.

It is James G. Blaine who has fearlessly told the truth about the President's condition. The country will not forget the fact. We respectfully call the attention of Queen

VICTORIA to this circumstance, because, should Mr. BLAINE happen ever to be Minister to St. James's, we desire to bespeak for him a cordial reception.

Mr. BLAINE may not have so much skill as some of the President's physicians; but he would seem to have more truthfulness than all of them together.

We learn from the Chicago Tribune that Mr. EDMUND YATES, the editor of a paper called the World, published in London, said recently in speaking of a certain class of nuisances, that "they should be avoided like Americans or Frankfort Jews." The Tribune hinks that Mr. YATES received great hospitality during his visit to this country several years ago, and that his spleen is inexplicable. This, no doubt, is true, in regard to entertaining him at dinner and treating bim with politoness; but this was not what Mr. Yaves desired here. He knew that Mr. THACKERAY and Mr. DICKERS had found great success and had gained much money by lecturing and reading in this country; and his hope was that the Yankees would come in crowds to the lectures he wished to give them, and fill his pockets with their cash. In this, however, he was disappointed. The lectures were dull and the Yankers avoided them; and Mr. Yaras in turn thinks that the as a sort of nuisance? There is a tradition of

To-day, if wind and weather favor, the balloonist King will start from Minneapolis on a voyage in the air to the Atlantic seaboard. How far he will go may depend on the breeze the former promises to be not less so, from present indications. It is necessary, however, hat the wind should be blowing from the west at

near Boston, was tinned out of his car, when descending, and still many feet high, sustaining severe injuries. Better luck to Mr. King and his party on their adventures.

The most astonishing appoundement of the day is in regard to the revival of the fashonable season at Long Branch. The flow of pleasure travel to that watering place, it is said, has been so great since the President was carried to Eiberon that the hotels have put off closing. One of the largest of them, which had already closed, has hastened to reopen its About the Eiberon," we are told, there is a subdued tone, but life at the other hotels is gay." The season had come almost to its natural end when the arrival of Gen. Gan-FIELD, in a condition between life and death, brought a new influx of visitors.

The thoughts and hopes of a vast multitude are now turned toward Long Branch; but who can explain the principle of action that carries some people thither bodily, on the heels of their hopes and thoughts ?

That this is a great country, geographically, is suggested by the fact that while the East was prostrated by the terrible heat of Tuesday, there was a heavy snow storm that same day in the Black Hills region, Deadwood being covered five inches deep on a level. It is aiways possible to keep either warm or cool in this country, at any given moment, provided a man knows where to go, and has the time and means to go there.

There are signs that the Indian troubles in Arizona have ended for the present; at least, there is little danger that Fort Apache or Camp Thomas will be assaulted. But if it be true, as a late despatch says, that "the settlers cannot wait for authority, but will kill the Indians on sight," worse days are yet in store for Arizona. When the red men find themselves slaughtered like wild beasts, whether they have been hostile or friendly, they will wreak their vengeance upon the settlements with a fury greater than has yet been seen.

The Shah of Persia has been well enough pleased with his two former visits in Europe to contemplate a third. He can eafely count no doubt, on as many society sycophants as before

What is brewing that requires this confab of Emperor WILLIAM and Czar ALEXANDER? Prince BISMARCK is to be there, as he is apt to be on such occasions.

When one of the prosecuting lawyers in the HAYDEN trial was cross-examining the wife of the accused clergyman, he thought it necessary to ask her whether she would swear faisely to save her husband from the gallows. A duty no less disagreeable fell yesterday to one of the lawyers connected with the hearing in the case of the MALLEY boys. In the course of his cross-examination of the mother of JENNIE CRAMER, Mr. BLYDENBURG asked many questions as to what had been the conduct of the dead girl. The mother, worried by the insinuations which the questions implied, lost selfcontrol and accused him of heartlessly badger ing her, knowing that she was heartbroken. Then, growing more excited, the woman declared that the Malleys had murdered her daughter-that everybody know they had forced poison down her throat. One of the young men, the report says, looked frightened, the other smiled, and the father of one of them threw back his head and laughed. In view of the positions of all the parties to the scene, a more sadly dramatic episode has rarely marked the proceedings in a Justice's court.

There is undoubtedly a certain amount of comfort derived by the lambs in watching the olg beasts of Wall street, the ponderous bulls and bears getting tightly squeezed in the Hannibal and St. Joe corner. When these powerful creatures quit their milder prey and pitch into each other, then the battle is apt to furnish an interesting spectacle.

It is a token of the quick instincts of American philanthropy that on the first news of the forest fires of Michigan a meeting for relieving the destitute was called in this city. The full details of the ravages of the flames are not yet known, but in learning that nine villages have been destroyed and thirty lives lost the singularly trying weather. Man and beast | philanthropic will have enough to begin their work upon.

> extradited from France on a fictitious charge of burgiary in the First Ward, and another was got from England on a fraudulent complaint of forcery, and that in both cases the person employed to make the arrests is the same who was got to bring REBELLO, or HANDAZZO, as he is alleged to be, from New Orleans, the public cannot too closely scrutinize the proceedings on which it is sought to send the latter back to Italy, and which the prisoner's counsel has characterized as a disgrace to jurisprudence. Not long ago a United States magistrate extradited to Great Britain a man on a temporary charge of forgery, who was afterward tried for

traudulent bankruptey. In the decuments on which it is sought to have the N w Orleans fruit seller returned to Italy, he is described as two distinct and separate individuals, which creates the doubt that he is either the one or the other.

Mr. SHINKEL, the Cornell oarsman, about whom his fellows have been making no end of damaging statements, and who is held responsible for much of the disgrace that the Cornell crew suffered across the Atlantic, did not sneak home as his comrades said that he would. On the contrary, he came over without effort at concealment, and upon his arrival yesterday at once denied in toto the charges made against him. Not only does he deny the charge of having sold the Vienna race, but he charges another member of the crew with being the cause of all the trouble, and intimates that he will take steps to have legal satisfaction. The burden of proof seems to be against Mr. SHINKEL, but he is entitled to a fair hearing for all that.

Again the train robbers have enlivened he monotony of railroad travel in Missouri. It is hard to realize that within fourteen miles of populous Kansas City twelve men could capture and rob an express train. The only resistance that seems to have been offered was by the express messenger, who, single handed and alone, defied the brigands, and did not give up the keys of his safes until heaten to insensibil ity. As usual in such cases, the James boys are given credit for this daring outrage.

Wednesday night was one of intense discomfort, and yesterday morning there was little diminution of the heat. The wind still blew from the south, hot and oppressive, and the sun hung in the smoky heavens like a great yellow globe. Up to noon sunstrokes were frequeut, and exertion was not only uncomfortable but dangerous. But later in the day the wind veered, first to the east, then to the northeast, and it brought coolness on its wings. The mercury in the overtaxed thermometers sunk degree by degree, until by nightfall existence became comfortable. It was fortunate that the change in temperature came when it did, else Yankees ought to be avoided. By the way, did | the reports of snow flurries in the Black Hills not Mr. THAURERAY describe Mr. Yares himself | and a temperature of 30° in Cheyenne, at noon, would have read like fletion.

Gen. Sherman, who has been making speeches in Connecticut, is reported to have spent yesterday morning in visiting the large factories and educational institutions of Wor cester. The fact that the day was set apart for and the balloon. The latter is a big affair, and prayer for the recovery of the Commander-in-Chief of the United States army, of which Gen SHERMAN is an officer, and that in the churches of Worcester services were held, appears to Minneapolisia order to insure a start. Balloon | have been overlooked by him. It would have vorages have not been promising of late. A few been a proper thing for the tieneral to have weeks since, in France, abaliconist lost his life; shown at least formal respect for the day and about the same time, M. Gopand and a party its object, and the influence of such conduct barely escaped falling into the Danube; and on | upon the young people of the Worcester schools

MUNMOUTH COUNTY POLITICS.

FREEHOLD, Sept. 7.-There is a big stir among the Democrats in Monmouth County. The county is largely Democratic, and Republican nominees are for the most part mere figurehead tenpins, set up by their party for the sole purpose of being knocked down. As a consequence, the strife for office is among the Democrats, and this fall the war is waxing hot. A Senator, a Sheriff, and three Assemblymen are to be chosen. Candidates innumerable are in the fleid, and the pibroch and slogar ers rally their respective clans. Among the foremost in the field for Senator is George W. Patterson of Asbury Park. His followers are scattered all over the county, and when the final gathering of the various clans takes place at the County Convention the Patterson plaid will be worn by most of the delegates, and their claymores will cut relentiessly right and left in behalf of their leader; for Mr. Pasterson is a weather-beaten, scar-worn veteran of many hard fought political battles, and greaty respected by his valiant and fearless tribe harles Haight of Freehold is also in the field, but the kilts of his followers are soiled with the stain of fusionwholesome an appearance as might be desired. Three years ago the General fought for George C. Beekman, who was elected by a coalition of Democrats and Repubicana, and afterward went over to the Republican ranks—a bitter pill for the Democratic throat to swallow, not easy to digest, and still harder to forgive.

Ex-Assemblyman Holmes W. Murphy is another canand who may not. The fight for the Shrievalty is being waged with even greater energy than that for Senator. There are from six to ten candidates in the field for this office, but the fight is principally between John Parry of Matawan and John Thompson of Middletown, who, metaphorically, carry their pistols in their hands and their knives between their teeth, and are already struggling a carriage builder, of Baritan, and George H. White of Red Bank, for forty years constable and auctioneer, are possible dark horses in the race.

The candidates for Assembly will probably be Holmes

W. Murphy, from the First District, as he will accept that nomination if he does not succeed in becoming the

Senatorial nominee.

The Second District will name either D. A. Bell of Matawan or Joseph Cooper of Long Branch. It is claimed that Mr. Cooper was defranded out of the nomination last year, and will work hard to secure it this In the Third District there will be no real opposition to young man of education and ability, a fine speaker, and a through and through Democrat. He has worked hard for the party, and will be supported by Democrats, both

old and young. DEMOCRAT.

From the Lundon Times.

The Westphalia papers give an account of a terrible catastrophe which occurred in the northwestern part of that province on the 18th inst. There has been gen, not far from Barmen, a strange phenomenon. A part of the soil of a billy heath became excessively hot e much so that some people living close by availed them. selves of the heat for domestic purposes. The explanation suggested was that some inflammable subterranear gas, or perhaps petroleum, had been accidentally set on fire. Some water had been brought to the spot by an ar-tificial channel; but its contact with the burning sell had only produced violent explosions, which seemed to shatter all the ground around. Yesterday week some perthe spot. When arrived at a distance of about a quarter of an English mile, they heard a strange rumbl send the carriage back some distance. They walked on, discussing the likelihood of any danger, when suddenly a space of the hillside, about 100 metres square, opened, disclosing a guif of liquid fire, and throwing up flames. at once surrounded by the flames, and was, before their yes, swallowed up in the liquid flery caldron at their feet, apparently seeding the Sames. It is known that several persons were in the house; none were saved, but it has not been ascertained how many perished.

Seven Per Cent.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In an answer in THE SUN of this morning to the inquiry of "A Suffering Widow" it is asserted that the exacting of terms expired and are overdue, but unpaid is not legal. It has been held by Judge Freedman of the Superior payment of a sum certain, on which interest at the rate ISBR by the terms of the contract, the rate agreed upon continues as part of the unimpairable obligation of the contract until judament, notwithstanding the change in the statute and though the contract matured before such change " See Howard's Reports, vol. 6, page 9.

The substitution of the word "payment" for "judg-ment" in the above will make no difference in the legal onclusion. The decision of Judge Freedman is the only pe I can find reported on the subject. It was never appealed from. I call your attention to the decision, as t is a matter that may be of interest to a number of your

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.

Prayers that May be Implous

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Has not our Saviour hunself placed one limit to prayer, viz. that we may not ask for anything without adding, or at least eeling in our heart, "not my will, but Thine be done?" Christians. Yet I presume that there is no intelligent Christian who would deliberately desire that God should man and woman in Christendom to-day is that the President of the United States may recover from his wound. But suppose a Divine voice to ask, "Do you wish this whether it is in accordance with My will or not?" How nonstrons and shocking an idea it would be that any sane Christian man or woman could wish it, apart from

PHILADELPHIA, Sept 6.

The Cry of Rev. Mr. Wardwell. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Under the continued blessing of God and the all-powerful influence of the bold, brave, truthint Sus, Superintendent Doelev the Westhoro Referm School, in Massachusetts, has been removed.

I am s rry to find that the Massachusetts State Prison. inder its new Warden, is a locked institution. But I

Such grand, exalted magnaturate

Is doubtiess what the world at large would foily call; But how delightful, brethren, it would be! How Christian modest lambities and symbolical!

RUSSIAN DEFELOPMENTS.

Ignation's Policy and the Hostile Criticism It

Provokes in the Czar's Capital. St. Petersburg, Aug. 20.-The policy of the Czar's Government cannot be defined by the ukases and the Ministerial circulars, for these are too indefinite, often contradictory, and in general enigmatical. It appears that the Czar and his Ministers pledge themselves to establish order and peace, and to bring about a general prosperity in the country. They charge that the peasantry are too ignorant, the educated and privileged classes too immoral, and the officials too corrupt. And yet they call on the public at large to cooperate with the Government-that is, with the officials. The ignorant and the immoral people are invited-that is, to assist the corrupt people—to put down revolution and to establish order! In order to find a clus to this enigmatical policy of the Government we must look behind the political curtain. According to the whispers that are overheard in the highest society here, the new Czar is

coward, ignorant, and even superstitious. He has no strength of will, and is of a despotic temper only at intervals and for short periods. His favorities can easily lead him supwhere. He sees nobody and nobody can see him except Gen. Ignatieft, Minister of the Interior: Prince Vorontzoff-Dashkoff, his bosom friend and counsellor, and the Chief of the St. Petersburg police. He has no political ideas of his own. To-day he approves the constitutional plan suggested by Gen. Melikoff and the other Liberal Ministers, and to-morrow he will give himself up, soul and body, to the extreme reaction ary autocratic party. On April 22 he surreed to call together the people's representatives, and on April 29, in his ukase, he declared that autocracy must above everything be preserved. It is reported that Gen. Melikoff was disgusted with the suscicious disposition of the new Czar. The caders of a select military school, who on April 14 happened to be on the Catherine Canal and who helped carry away the mortally wounded Czar, were invited by the new Czar to come and receive his personal thanks. But before admitting them to his presence the Czar ordered that the cadets should be thoroughly searched. Gen. Melikoff reddened at this order and expostulated; but it was all in vain, and the cadets, who are all of noble birth, were submitted to the ignominious search. It was natural, then, that the offended youths should whisper everywhere that Alexander II, was only good for a policeman, and his palace for a police station. On another occasion, when about 500 delegates, representing different provinces, classes, and societies, appeared before the new Czar to express their loyalty, he turned pale, answered the speeches incoherently, and every moment looked back to the door of his private room. It seemed as if the Czar would have run away from the delegates before all the speeches were made but for Gen. Melikoff who store behind him, and by his stern and commanding look kept his master of the Holp Synod to the Czar to the same desperate

and take communion. Besides prayer, low-ever, he strongly advocates the lash. Recently he received the following warning letter: Know in advance that myou succeed in introducing in Resid, eventor a time, the returned the know, you will be killed. You will do as Mexinged their in St. Peters-burg, and Krapsikin in Kharkoff. Be warned while yet there is time.

Mr. Pobedonostzeff informed Gen. Baronoff

may be allowed. The petitione that, in his opinion, the authors of this letter were not the Nihilists, but partisans of Gen, lielikoff, two of whom were at once arrested.

The Chief of the St. Petersburg tolice, Gen, Baranoff, is appointed, apparently, to the special task of amusing the residents of the experial, "Baran" means "the run." The St. ersburgers sav. with the peculiariy infec tious humor of the Russians: "Our safety been intrusted to various heasts, but never ram. Now let us look for his skippings." C Baraned heard that the police was 'Our safety has ram. Now let us look for his skippings." Chief Baranoff heard that the police was regarded as untrustworthy and unpatriotic, and decided at once to create a patriotic police. He ordered, with the Czar's approval, that the present police uniform (being of the European style) be abolished, and that the policemen be dressed in the national cultan. For long years the St. Petersburgers have not had so great fun as this. Their evil tongues spread a rumor that the Chief Baran had issued also a secret order forbidding policemen to use either beer (a German drink) or wine (a French drink), but allowing them to indulge ad libitum in the national vodka and kyas. Being aware that the Russian reporters learn of everything quicker and more accuratelearn of everything quicker and more accurateive than the Russian detectives, Baranoff established a reporters' bureau at his office and offered to pay a few keepeeds more per line than
the journals usually pay. It is said that he toild
a good deal to his reporters, but grew no wiser,
and there is a runor that his removal from
office is determined on.

Notwithstanding the internal disorders and
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and there is a rumor that his removal from office is determined on.

Notwithstanding the internal disorders and in spite of the emptiness of the treasury, Mr. Katkoff, the Moscow Jupiter, burns with warlike passion. Being interviewed by a reporter of the Weser Zeitung, he said in substance:

"There are only two countries in Europe which can strive for predominance, Russia and Germany. Which of these two powers shall possess the Danube? That is the question which must be decided before long. Austria, being more than half Slavonian, has no reason to exist, and must be parted between Russia and Germany. The Danube must belong to us. Russia, being a great Slavonian State, must demand from Europe the respect due to a great civilized country."

A substitute file of the property is not a substitute for the property of the

extensive popularity is the new weekly of Meacs. Keppler & schwarzmann, entitled James. Euch humber contains thirty-two pages of convenient form, at miraldy printed, and containing unit stories. Most these stories appear to be original, and all of them are interesting. Some are continued from week to week. and others are completed in one number. indement is displayed in the selection of these narratives.

SUNBEAMA

-The health of Sir J. Macdonald, Premier

-The Duke of Marlborough, while cruising

-In the Cathedral of Ulm a fresco cover-

-Tourgenieff, the great Russian novelist

has tried his hand at writing some children a stores, which may be expected to appear by Christman.

Chain, whose models of animals in terra-cotta have

attracted favorable attention, to execute a portrait of

-A member of the Browning Society esti-

mates the total number of lines written by Mr. Browning

at about 97,000, something like a fourth less than Shakes peare is calculated to have written.

-The Rev. Arthur Northcote, son of 86

Stafford Northcote, has been appointed to the rectory of

Do brooke, near Kingsbridge, Devon. It is a large and

-During the hearing of a case at the Liver-

pool Police Court it appeared that a money lender has

made an advance on some seals in jackets, for which he

-Francis Parkman, the historian, who is

making rapid progress with his work on Montcaim, he concluded a visit to England, where he has been engaged in consulting the colonial documents in the Record Office

-A woman in Bucharest was alling, and

her physician prescribed a solourn at a medicinal spring

Her husband retused to let her go, and she resorted ;

law, finding a Judge who decided that she might rain

\$400 by a loan to defray her expenses, her husband being

-It is proposed to remove the modern

structures abutting upon the Tower of London and the present law courts that tringe one side of Westminster

Hall, so that the two most ancient and historic building

n London will, before long, be visible for the first time

-Miss Jane Lee, the learned daughter of

he Archdeacon of Dublin, was charged by her of teacher, Prot. Benfey, before his death, to translate in

English the whole of the great Sanskrit epic, the

been translated before. She has begun her task,

enade wall. Hundreds of people were looking on

"Mahabharata," 80,000 lines, as only fragments of It has

-Two men watching the heavy sea from

the promenade at Douglas, Isle of Man, were carried of

reach the shore again. Ropes and planks were threw

to them, but they sank within twenty vards of the prom

-At the Bow Street Police Court, London

on Aug. 26, there was only one night charge-that

of Wales made her first entry into London, when a sailor

was the solitary prisoner, and he was charged with

-- Andrew Plagnor of Louisville was 94.

His practice for many years was to read his Bible two hours every Sunday morning, and work hard all the rest of the day making wooden spoons, which he beddled

during the week. He lately became convinced that he wa

nous, and he drowned himself.

served by the local chronicler.

Sabbath breaker. His offence seemed to him enor-

-Clara Judd of Buffalo claims to have

cured herself by prayer of an illness that had been pr

and pray for Mamie Leo, daughter of an Eric principal of

a high school. Mamie had for years been a bedridden sufferer from a spinal disease. Before the praying had

lasted ten minutes she got out of bed unassisted and ha

-The Tombstone Epitanh refers to a cu

rious custom in that remarkable settlement, of a huge

negro with a bell stalking around at certain hours to an

nounce the beginning of a fresh game of keno at a house

of which he is a retainer. This is a feature of the man

ners of their grandfathers which will doubtless interes

future generations of Tombstoners, and is fittingly pre

-The appointment of Dr. Bradley to the

deanery of Westminster will very poorly supply Desa Stanley's place. Dr. Bradley was formerly master of

men have special advantages. Subsequently he was

onduction the eccasion of an encuie last year was gen

erally censured. He is without the social advantages

-One of the most remarkable petitions on

record has just been presented to the Police Commissioners of St. Louis, signed, it is said, by many prominent

business men. It asks plainly that "square gambling

posed to the offensive and disreputable features of cam

bling, but not to "square gambling, operated under proper anapices, as it has been by certain citizens of good

character and reputation, who are interested in the pro-

chester paper describes the prison life of the Rev. Mr

Green, the ritualist. He says that under the easternment

above it, and candles. Several forms are ranged round

the sides of the room, and Mr. Green at times, when a number of his parishioners and triends visit him, prac-

tises his functions as a clergyman uninterruptedly in the way most congenial to him. Upon the northern wall of

the room is also a gilt crucifix, while shove the large fire

cumstances. In May some sheep belonging to the de-

fendant were being driven along the parade at Learn-ington, when one of the animals jumped clean through

-Janitor Trial of the Philadelphia Thir-

senth Ward school is in trouble. He is charged, we

-An English farmer was sued by a firm

place are suspended rows of Easter cards.

-The Lancaster correspondent of a Man

which gave such grace to the deanery of late years.

made Master of University College Oxford where his

Mariborough, a large school at which the sons of clere

charged interest at the rate of 840 per cent per annua.

cultural parish, and is worth only \$1,000 a year

-Queen Victoria has commissioned Miss

ing an entire wall has been discovered. It is a represen

near the Orkney Islands in his yacht recently, caught a

of Canada, has been entirely reestablished since his ar-

rival in England.

shark five feet long.

one of her collies.

held responsible therefor.

in their proper simplicity.

drunkenness.

tation of the Last Judgment.

... The phylloxera is doing great injury to -Blanchard Jerrold has been made

oth, come, let us shiver away, While our teeth, refrigerate, chatter. Let us freeze one cold, areno day -

If we never than out, what matter? William J. Basse